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## A NEW ACHATINELLA FROM OAHU.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY AND C. MONTAGUE COOKE.

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Achatinellæ of the typical section are very abundant in some spots on the Waianae Range. It is in fact the only place in Oahu where the collector finally has to stop picking, gorged with shells, while the bushes still hang full of them. One feels like Sindbad in the Valley of Diamonds. Snails of the section *Achatinellastrum*, however, are the greatest rarities. All that have been found up to 1920 could almost be counted on the fingers. *A. lehuiensis* Gul., and *A. lehuiensis gulickiana* P. & C., one specimen of each. *A. thaanumi* P. & C., two specimens; of *A. spaldingi* a few hundreds, but all from a very small area. The localities of these are widely scattered along the northern side of the range, just within the forest limit so far as known; each species in a single place.

Mr. W. H. Meinecke had the good fortune to find another form which we rank as a sub-species of *A. lehuiensis*, though its locality is remote from Lihue, the localities of *A. thaanumi* and *A. spaldingi* lying between them. The new subspecies, however, was taken in some abundance.

ACHATINELLA LEHUIENSIS MEINICKEI. Pl. 4, figs. 6-9.

The shell differs from *A. lehuiensis* by the wider, more capacious form. In color it is polymorphic. The pattern selected

as typical, pl. 4, fig. 9, fig. 8, left, has the last whorl closely streaked with rood's brown, cinnamon and pale pinkish buff, the former predominating, crossed by several darker, burnt umber, spiral bands and lines. A band below the suture white. This pattern fades on the penult whorl, leaving the upper part of the spire and the apex white. In some specimens the streaks are more or less diluted, pl. 4, fig. 7, to the point of disappearing, forming transitions to the following. The second main pattern, pl. 4, fig. 6, has a cartridge-buff ground, a sutural band and the spire white; streaks faint or wanting, but there are two dark bands, weakly interrupted, at periphery and on the base; sometimes a third below the subsutural white band. This is much the coloring of *A. spaldingi*.

The columellar fold is rather thin and situated high. The aperture shows the banding vividly within. Outer lip quite thin.

Fig. 9, right. Length 15, diam. 9.6, aperture 7.8 mm.;  $5\frac{3}{4}$  whorls.

Fig. 9, left. Length 15.2, diam. 8.3, aperture 7.7 mm.

Fig. 8, left. Length 14.5, diam. 9.5, aperture 7.9 mm.

Waianae mountains in Haleauau valley, where the trail ascending Kaala leaves the stream. Cotypes in collections A. N. S. Phila., Bishop Museum and W. H. Meinecke.

*A. spaldingi* is quite distinct from the light form of *meinecke* by its texture, dull surface, etc. *A. thaanumi* stands nearer to *lehuiensis* and *meinecke*, the unstreaked pattern of the latter approaching it; yet at present *thaanumi* appears distinct by its coloration and rather solid, smooth shell.

Mr. Meinecke's account of the finding of these shells follows.

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HUNTING ACHATINELLA MEINECKEI AND PARTULINA DUBIA IN THE  
WAIANAE MOUNTAINS, OAHU.

BY WILLIAM H. MEINECKE.<sup>1</sup>

On Dec. 27, 1918, I took a tramp to Mt. Kaala, Oahu, from Schofield Barracks (Leilehua). . . . On the way up, at the first

<sup>1</sup> Letter to H. A. P.